



Journal of Music,



MUSICAL VISITOR.



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BY H. W. DAY.
In the Clerk's office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

POETRY.

Irish Courtship.

DERMOT.

Arrah! Kathleen ashore! 'tis my own heart is breaking,
From the cruel disdain which now laughs in your eyes,
Sure, 'tis a full week since the drink I'm forsaking,
And I join in no scrimmages now with the b(o)ys.

Then turn round, my darling! your coldness will wither
The heart-flow'rs I tenderly cherish for you—
I have taken the pledge, dear! Ah! Kathleen, look hither!
This medal proves Dermot is sober and true.

KATHLEEN.

Ah! thin, Dermot, I'm glad that you've taken to water;
'Twill cool all the flames that your love fans for me—
Perhaps you mistake me for Mahony's daughter,
You danced with all day, at the fair of Tralee.

While there sat poor me, like St. Charity's statue,
With two little children I danced on my knee:
Don't talk to me, Dermot, about Father Matthew—
Go! marry Miss Mahony; I will be free.

DERMOT.

Then, here—take this medal! My lone heart is sinking;
The hopes that I lived on are lost in despair;
No comfort now left to poor Dermot, but drinking—
No joy but the wild one—a fight at the fair.

KATHLEEN.

Oh! say not so, Dermot, you make my breast flutter
With fear; but you'll ne'er see that craythure again?

DERMOT.

Your smile to my heart is a hot knife through butter!
To you, dear, for ever I'll constant remain.

L'ENVOI.

E'en so he did: achievement rare!
And Erin seldom hail'd a pair
So fond, through every scene of life,
As Dermot and his faithful wife.

Joy, when it came, was doubly joy;
And sorrow's self held mirth's alloy.
Oh! thus may every pair be seen,
Happy as Dermot and Kathleen!

Hymn.

(Sung at a Sabbath School Celebration.)

How swift the years have run their race,
Since first we gathered here!
Sing loud, how goodness, love and grace
Have crowned each rolling year.

Sweet peace descending from above,
Falls on us with its dew,
While here our Sabbath tasks of love
We joyfully pursue.

We love the day, the rich repast,
The streams that round us flow—
An endless Sabbath, Lord, at last,
Do thou on us bestow.

This day in every happy seat,
Friends, parents, we descry:—
Sing soft, for some we here would meet,
Beneath the green turf lie.

For all the help and hope bestowed,
Now let our voices blend;
Sing one, sing all, sing praise to God,
Our Savior, King and Friend. F. M. C.

THY WIFE.

Then cherish her dearly,
And love her sincerely,
Be faithful, indulgent and kind;
Make not a slight failing
A pretext for railing,
If such you should happen to find.

O! do not misuse her,
And never refuse her,
When proper her wishes may be,
And thy cost, care and trouble,
She'll recompense double,
By the kindness she'll lavish on thee.

Questions about Church Music.

Which is the most in accordance with the worship of God as a Spirit, Singing by a choir, no matter how excellent in all respects, or by the congregation—by all who come together to worship God?

Which is the most acceptable to God, the singing of the choir, or the singing of the worshipping assembly? Is a choir necessary? What is and what is not congregational singing and what is necessary to have it?

There can be no doubt that these questions are both interesting and important, because praising God as a part of divine worship is important. We shall give our opinion on each, and if it is substantiated by sound argument and plain testimony, then it should become the rule of action on these questions.

The worship of the Supreme Being is incumbent on each and all to the best of our knowledge and the extent of our powers. And this is not all; if we are physically or morally unable to worship God fully in accordance with his commandments, then it becomes our duty to remove the obstacles. If sick, we must try to get well;—if ignorant we must learn. A man cannot "Search the Scriptures" who does not know how to read. It then becomes the duty of that man to learn to read;—for he is commanded to search. A man cannot sing who has never given any attention to vocal music. It then becomes his duty to cultivate his voice because he is commanded to sing—psalms

and hymns; i. e. the psalms of David and the hymns of spiritual christians. There are then preparatory duties relating to the worship of God. If it is the duty of all to worship God—and singing is a part of worship, which all admit; then it is the duty of all to prepare and actually perform this duty. Admitting all that can be true of any choir, that they sing with the spirit and understanding; this, is not the singing or worship of all whose duty it is to sing. The choir cannot perform this duty for any but themselves.—The worship of all in one united voice of praise, can only be performed by all; and therefore all ought to sing, and congregational singing is most in accordance with the worship of God. The singing of a choir can never be the worship of a congregation: if it can, then it might be easily shown, step by step that a choir of the most profane could do the singing worship of a church, and a devil preach the sermon and make the prayers. In many churches the leader and most, or all of the choir are any thing but pious. If in such a case, God is worshipped by the church of believers, then empty sounds and words are worship. The truth is, God has made it the duty and privilege of all to join with heart and voice in the worship of singing. In the worship of public prayer this cannot be done. In the worship of preaching and prayer, we can only join in heart.

Without the express command of God for "all the people to praise him," actual facts produce strong arguments. Hundreds and thousands have been convicted of sin and melted into repentance by the singing of the Saints—all the congregation of the Saints. Who ever heard of a person being savingly benefited by the singing of a choir. We have known instances of choir members being struck under conviction while singing, but nothing further.

Again, experience teaches that christians are more benefitted in the public worship of praising God, when they all join. They may be pleased and their ears tickled by the sweet strains of music from a good choir, and this is all or about all, christians may join to some extent with the choir in heart; so they may in the public prayer, but the spiritual worship of God's house is not perfected until, one after another raises his voice in solemn prayer, with occasional united hymns of praise. We will venture to say, that the convictions of every christian are in accordance with these remarks. Let the first question then be regarded as answered.

The second question presents another view of the subject. Although it is substantially answered in what has been said, it may be added:—How can there be a doubt on this point. Taking as an example the very best case that ever occurred—perhaps one better than ever did occur of choir singing and church worship; suppose Jehovah looks down and sees a whole choir with heart and voice, and the congregation with all the heart, praising his great name, he would no doubt be pleased. But suppose in addition to this, the whole congregation strikes in and the volume of praise fills the temple—with this would he not be more pleased? certainly he would. The decision of these questions, it must be remembered, has nothing to do with disbanding or establishing choirs—except in certain bearings; since it becomes an important question, whether choirs rightly organized and conducted, will not aid and promote congregational singing. It must appear plain, that the best congregational singing is better or more pleasing to God, than the best choir singing. God does not require all to preach, but he requires all to pray and to "sing praise."

The third question. In the light that shines from the Bible, choirs should be organized in quite a different manner and of quite different materials from most choirs in our churches. What then does the Bible teach, in regard to the formation of choirs? We do not learn from the New Testament that they had any

choirs. The ministers were singers. Paul and Silas are examples. They doubtless often led off in the delightful privilege of praising The Most High. Jesus Christ, was a singer, he, with the rest, for it says "THEY sang an hymn." The Apostles taught all the churches and followers of Christ to sing "psalms and hymns, making melody in their hearts (as well as with the voice) unto the Lord." Church history informs us that the early Christians spent much of the time in singing when they met for the worship of Christ. They were taunted by the ungodly for this very thing. The evident reason of this was, because singing is adopted to sustain the church in affliction as well as prayer, and even raises the soul one notch higher after prayer has done its work.

While the New Testament does not teach any thing about choirs, it does not condemn those which are formed on the Old Testament plan. If it does not condemn some choirs in existence, then it does not condemn ungodly ministers and deacons and cold hearted professors. Singing in the old church of God when it was in its most Spiritual state, under David was performed in part by a choir appointed by the church. The choir embraced those who had the best talent for music. They were persons of the most respectable character in the church. They were regarded as persons who dealt in holy things. And as such they held a rank next to the priests. They led the congregation—did not do all the singing though they sometimes sang alone. Here we have the true model and office or duties of a church choir.

In many instances in our day, the best singers sit below, and some of the poorest are found in our choirs. Such is the want of proper regulation, the loose manner in which any body and every body is admitted into the seats, that in many instances devotional and experienced singers will not sing in the choir. If choirs are formed under the express directions of the church, including the best singers in the society,—they consenting to serve as servants of the church and of God—not to form an independent body—they will doubtless be useful. In David's time, choirs had leaders,—they had no constitutions or by laws, such things may in some possible circumstances be of service. They usually gender strife: A choir should have but one officer—the Leader and he should be appointed by the church: so it was in ancient times. The members should be such as in the judgment of charity are spiritual worshippers or are possessed of a sound moral character and due gravity in deportment—all having skill in music. According as a choir differs more or less from this standard it is more or less useless or an actual evil in a church. Better would it be for the interests of religion that many choirs be entirely disbanded. And there are cases where a half dozen very indifferent singers do all the singing, and all the congregation wait, not worship until they get through. Better, far better if they would come down and let all join together in Old Hundred and other old tunes as a congregation. We think it important that there should be good choirs formed and sustained in all the churches, and that all the people should "sing unto the Lord."

We come now to the consideration of the last question. For a congregation to all make a noise, is not singing. Here some who have advocated congregational singing entirely mistake a due comprehension of the subject. They suppose that when every man bawls aloud, that this is congregational singing. It is certainly not such as is pleasing to God. When he commands all men to pray, suppose that some obey—others pray to the sun—others to the Virgin Mary, and others to "stocks and stones." Is this praying? Men may call it so, but it is not such prayer as is pleasing to God. Some are just as careless about singing as the heathen are about praying—make all kinds of noises and never try to learn to do any better. Is this congregational singing such as is pleasing to the Deity? No—it cannot be. To stop here in the reformation of church singing is no better than to leave it in the hands of poor choirs. The very duty enforced in the Bible that every man and woman should praise the Lord, implies that those who have not learned to sing should commence. It is not too late to begin when one is fifty years of age. It is congregational singing when all who engage in this delightful part of worship, have done their best to cultivate their musical talent so as to render it serviceable in the praise of God,—then let all join with the spirit and understanding. Very probable some imagine in view of the above remarks, that we have very few properly organized choirs and very little congregational singing, such is the fact. However sentiments are abroad which will correct both. Universal instruction in music in all our schools, will raise up congregations of singers. The advance of piety will correct the evils in choirs. Congregational singing must at some time become prevalent.

* We of course do not mean to convey the idea that God has two churches—His church is one in all ages, though under two covenants.

Columbia Review.

The following extract from Colonel Benton's speech contains important information in relation to the Columbia River. From soundings and observations made during seventy days of Messrs. Reynolds, Blair and Knox, the Harbour of the Columbia river is pronounced equal and even better than that of New York.

Mr. Benton describes the Commercial advantages of Oregon as great, in view of the trade with the Eastern Asiatics—superior even to that with Europe.

Through the valley of the Columbia lies, says Mr. Benton, the passage to this mighty commerce; where is the North American road to India, better than the northwest passage sought so long and sedulously by the fleets of Great Britain. Mr. Benton then returns to the navigation of the Columbia:

"The Columbia river is decried for its navigation—not by the British, who know its value and struggle to maintain its possession, but by those who see the whole country beyond the rocky mountains through the medium of depreciation. It is, even in a state of nature, a practicable river for navigation. The tide flows up it one hundred and eighty miles; and to that distance there is ship navigation. Baileux ascend it to Fort Colville, at the upper falls, making more or fewer portages, according to the state of the water; and beyond that point they still ascend to the 'Boat Encampment,' opposite the head of the Athabasca: where a pass in the mountains leads to the waters of the Frozen Ocean. Periodically, the river is flooded by the melting of the snows in the mountains, and then many of the falls and rapids are buried in deep water, and no trace of them seen. This is even the case with the Great Falls, where a pitch of twenty-eight feet, at low water, disappears wholly under the flood. Sixty feet is the rise, and that annual and punctual. No ice obstructs its service; no sunken trees encumber its bottom. Art will improve the navigation, and steam-vessels will undoubtedly run to the Upper Fall—the pitch sixteen feet—a distance from tide-water of some six hundred miles; and the point where the land carriage of sixty miles begins. Clark's river has a breadth of one hundred and fifty yards up to its forks, being near the width of the Cumberland at Nashville.

From the forks of Clark's river, nearly due east, it is about ninety miles to the North pass, along a well-beaten buffalo road, and over a fertile, grassy, and nearly level mountain plain. The North pass is as easy as the South—practicable by any vehicle, in a state of nature, and no obstacle to the full day's march of the traveller. Lewis and Clark made thirty-two miles the day they came through it, and without being sensible of any essential rise at the point of separation between the Atlantic and Pacific waters. To the right and left, the mountains rise high; but the Pass itself is a depression in the mountain, sinking to the level of the country at their base. From this Pass to the Great Falls of the Missouri, and nearly east from it, is sixty miles—in all, one hundred and fifty miles from the forks of Clark's river to the Great Falls of the Missouri, which, added to sixty miles from Clark's river to the Upper Falls of the Columbia, gives two hundred and ten miles of land carriage between the large navigable waters of the Columbia and Missouri."

Reviews

AND

Notices of Music and Musical Works.

THE CHEROKEE SINGING BOOK: Presented by the American board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Accompanying the book was the following note:—

Missionary House, Boston;
4th June, 1846.

MR. W. H. DAY,
Court Square,

DEAR SIR:—At the request of the Rev. S. A. Worcester, Missionary among the Cherokee Indians, I send you the accompanying Singing Book, compiled by Mr. W. for the use of the Cherokee Mission Churches, and printed in the peculiar character of the Cherokees, invented some twenty years ago, by one of their own tribe, by the name of Guss. It is the first Singing book printed in the Cherokee language, and so far as I am informed, the first that has been printed in the language of any Indian tribe on this Continent.

Very Respectfully Yours,

D. GIELLA.

This book of 88 pp. in the common form contains a brief course of Elements, apparently well written. The letter press matter is all in the Cherokee type. The music appears as usual. A pity indeed, that we

were not in time to let them publish the book on our Numeral type. See Mr. Farnham's letter in the present number, particularly, what it says about the difference to the Indian Scho ars in Singing the old and New Methods. The book contains a variety of tunes in all metres adapted to Church Service.

THE STRENGTH OF HINDOOISM, or Hindoo Mythology by Eli Noyes, late Missionary at Orissa, 82 pp. 24 mo., with many engravings illustrating the various subjects. This little book contains a great deal of information never before published in this country exposing the degraded and benighted condition of a portion of the heathen world. It does honor to both the piety and talents of the author. It should be in every Sabbath School Library, as the information is of the most interesting kind.

THE AMERICAN VIOLINIST:—An Advertisement of this work will be found in another column. We have never taken so much pleasure in the perusal of any American Elementary book of Instrumental Music, as the one before us. It is certainly worthy of the age in which we live. It is the only SCHOOL for the Violin deserving the name, and much credit is due both to the Author and Publisher for the issue of a work so much needed at the present time. The few pages of Elements are very lucid and appropriate to the Instrument. The Music consists of Lessons, Exercises and Tunes for one and two Violins, in such variety and so well selected and arranged as to furnish both the School and Academy to the Musical Student. The Letter press matter and the full directions are so well timed as to completely serve the face of the Master and Preceptor. The valuable essay on the Structure and Preservation of the Violin in the latter part is highly important for every Violinist. We are confident that this is the best work for the Violin now for sale in this country, and as such recommend it to every one who wishes to thoroughly study and make himself master of the Violin.

THE MELODEON is a new Glee book lately published by Mr. Howe, Cornhill, Sells at about \$1.50—224 pp. We regret exceedingly, that the book should contain Anti-temperance songs. Otherwise the work is one of great variety—containing some beautiful Music. The Laughing trio—for "quaffing wine" pp. 182, 183 and 4 is objectionable. The next "A health to all good lasses about the 'bumper toasts'" on three pages, is of the same character. Another long Bach-anian Glee commencing on page 194, denying the power of Bacchus and deceit of wine must also be condemned. The very next also, page 198,

"Sparkling and bright in the liquid light
Does the wine in our Goblets gleam?"

must by all the friends of temperance and temperance reform be regarded as pernicious to the morals of youth.

The drinking song on the pp. 202, 203, "In autumn we should drink boys," must do much injury—maintaining and encouraging the worst of habits, by the power of music. "Fill the cup on the 212 page, is of the same character. How different these from the "Old Oaken Bucket" on p. 80. Take out 20 pp of these Anti-temperance Glee's and we could recommend the book. We are exceedingly sorry to say a word prejudicial to the interests of our friend Mr. Howe but it is better to do this than to be a traitor to the community we serve. We hope in another edition to see these Glee's expunged. There is a responsibility in the publication of such music which we should not want to bear or answer for in settling our last account.

Musical Exercises in Boston this Month.

It becomes our duty to announce to the public as usual, the Musical Exercises which are to take place this Month.

The principal attractions of Mr. Mason's class have one by one been removed. We have only learned by enquiry that he would have one. The humbug institution of the Boston Academy now having no existence except in its unpopular character—the place where an attempt was made (at the Odeon) to form a choir and establish some classes, is now being altered into a theatre, the organ sold, and Mr. Mason having been turned out of the city schools as teacher of music—some might have supposed that he would have laid himself aside, enjoying the fruits of his money—making musical campaign, which probably does not fall far short of 2 or \$300,000. But we understand that he is trying to rally forces in the country to cover his defeat in the city, so that while he cannot talk any more of the Boston Academy or of his having "all the children of the city of Boston under his care" as he did last year! he may hope to make up for real glory in the parade of the country folks—coaxed hither by giving them tickets—or otherwise drawn here by various allurements. However, if he

has to give away as many and more tickets in the city and country as he did last year to make a show of a class, and can induce young men to use his books in the country—it will be well for his pocket.

But the secret of this game (teachers class) is now so well known, that it will not be strange if some of the young men who are drawn here by his advertisements—getting their eyes opened, "will not stay put" in the traces, to sell Mr. Mason's books to the exclusion of all others. Some have certainly learned better than to submit to a denouncing monopoly to sell and use certain and only certain books, or else be thrown out of the synagogue. And this is *universally* the result with all who stay any length of time in the city. A great deal of machinery is in operation to send Mr. Mason's books into the country and put them in the face and eyes of every body so that they can hardly help buying them. Far more depends on these efforts than on the merits of the book. It is certainly just to recommend all those musical gentlemen who may visit the city in August, to enquire at the Music and Book stores in regard to all the matters to which we have proposed.

Mr. Mason's Class we understand will commence on Tuesday, August 18, and will probably be like the class of previous years so far as the exercises are concerned. More tickets we presume will be given away than last year, else we fear for the fall of the class. A prominent object will doubtless be to run "Day and Beal's" Notation ashore. We hope they will discuss and disgust it well and thus help us bring it into notice.

BAKER'S AND WOODBURY'S Class will commence on Tuesday, August 25, and will continue ten days. Their Musical performance have always been of a superior kind, of course they will go for the old system. How much they will say in favor of the new system we cannot tell. See the advertisement in another column.

DAY & BEAL'S Class will commence on the 28th of August, and will continue four days, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday. As we have already learned that there are quite a number who want to take a course of instruction particularly adapted to enable them to teach the New Notation, we have determined on organizing such a class, and most cordially invite Gentlemen and Ladies who may wish to teach music or, who wish to get a more perfect system in teaching applied to the old or new method, to attend. Those who are familiar with the Vocal School will form some conceptions of the thoroughness and simplicity of the Method which will be adopted, when they reflect that seven years of constant practice in teaching has been added to the author's experience. We recommend to those who attend, to previously study the Vocal School. The Instructions and Lectures we intend shall be valuable and interesting.

With good teachers well instructed sent out into the country and a plenty of music in the New Notation, it will soon be seen which will prevail. We hope therefore, that all who favor this improvement will favor and aid in the establishment of the class.

TO GENTLEMEN ATTENDING THE MUSICAL EXERCISES.

Gentlemen who come to the city to attend either of the three classes are most respectfully requested to call at No. 8 Court Square, where they will be directed to good and reasonable boarding places. During their stay they will not intrude at all to call every day, as we hope they will; such intelligence as it may be in our power to communicate, we shall give with the greatest pleasure. We possess, at least friendship to all teachers and friends of music. We are only out against those who would monopolize all things to themselves. We are glad to see honorable competitors. THIS indeed, is what a certain man most fears and what some would crush. Our instruments, books and papers will be free to use or read.

THIRD PUBLIC EXHIBITION,

OF DAY and BEAL'S SIGHT SINGING METHOD, in Boston, June 15, 1846.

A notice of this exhibition was designed for an earlier number. The occasion was one of deep interest to the friends of Music. The two previous exhibitions were by Mr. Day's Classes. The present one was by the members of the New Musical Institution, see the constitution in this number. There are already over 90 members.

At an early hour the house was filled to suffocation. The first exercise was the Singing at Sight Miscellaneous examples passed in from the audience.

This must have been most satisfactory to all. One example in seven sharps was read—of course with the greatest ease. One very difficult example from the

Bohemian Girl was sung at the third trial.—This, for twelve evenings instruction was remarkable proficiency. The plain music of all keys, the class sung at sight the first time very correctly.

The next exercise was the singing in all metres and keys, from the "Boston Numeral Harmony." This music was read with the most perfect facility.

After a short recess six or eight glees from proof sheets of "Day and Beal's Sight Singing Glee book," were sung—closing with "Damon and Clara," performed by Miss Richardson and Mr. Lang. Although detained until past 10 o'clock, the audience remained, giving the usual tokens of applause.

A chairman was chosen, Mr. J. Hatch, who for a moment gave a different turn to the meeting by some appropriate remarks. This being the last meeting for the season.

Mr. Bowers then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Audience and School. The first by the members as follows:

Having for some time past, attended the instructions of Mr. H. W. Day A. M. of this city, professor of Music, with great satisfaction and pleasure to ourselves, Therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to him our hearty thanks. We regret that these instructions have come to a close, though but for a short time. We hope that in the fall we shall be brought together again under like happy circumstances and for the same purpose.

The following was passed by the audience:

Whereas, The subject of music is one in which all classes are more or less interested;—And whereas, to acquire a knowledge of the common notation in round notes, so as to sing tunes at sight, requires so much time and attention as to virtually place music as a practical art, out of the reach of a large portion of the community;—and whereas from the exhibition of the "Boston Phonographic Musical Institution," witnessed by us on this occasion, it appears that all kinds of Sacred and Secular music can be written with astonishing facility and sung in all keys at sight, with the greatest ease;—Therefore,

Resolved, That we regard Messrs Day and Beal's improved Musical Notation to be in the highest sense worthy of the patronage of all classes of community, and as evidently destined to produce a revolution in the musical world.

Resolved, That in view of the specimens of Sacred Music in different metres and keys to which we have listened, from the "Boston Numeral Harmony."

Resolved, That we consider that work an excellent one for Schools and Choirs to learn to sing at sight, and as containing music of the first character for public worship.

Resolved, That we are highly gratified with the specimens of Glees and four-part Songs contained in "Day and Beal's Sight Singing Glee Book," both on account of the chasteness of the sentiment and the exquisite style and excellence of the Music.

These resolutions, it will be seen, came very appropriate at the close of the exercise, and receiving the hearty assent of a Boston audience, composed of organists, teachers of music, members of choirs, and good judges of music, they must have great weight. The success of the system thus far is unveiled in the history of science. In the language of Mr. G. W. Lucas, an able and experienced teacher. "with less prejudice and more intelligence, it must become the prevailing system." We recommend to teachers of this method to get up such exhibitions and invite a free audience to see a class take plain music and sing it at sight. A thing *done* is argument indisputable.—Prejudice must then hide its head.

MR. TEMPLETON'S CONCERT. This favorite artist gave one of his popular entertainments at the Melodeon on Tuesday evening. The house, for the season, was a remarkably good one, and the programme passed off with the liveliest satisfactions. The encores were so frequent and urgent that a part of the bill was necessarily omitted; which disappointed some of the audience, though the poor man sung his lungs quite hoarse. "Beats there a heart," "Old Towler" and "Salley in our Alley" are as popular as ever, as the universal applause that followed them fully attested. This is the only concert Mr. T. will give here the present season. He goes into some of our rural retreats to take a few months of repose, and make arrangements for the coming fall and winter seasons.

JENNY LIND. The popularity of this celebrated songstress is altogether unparalleled. Every where she is hailed with the most flattering demonstrations, and the charms of her splendid voice are listened to with the most intense delight. Perhaps the world has never heard a voice of such astonishing power, surpassing purity, and captivating sweetness as hers.—Malbran, or Mrs. Wood, whose name is embalmed in the very essence of music, never produced the

high meed of praise—a unity of the best *virtues* of the best judges—that the fortunate subject of these lines has commanded. From the scholar to the clown; from the critic to the tyro, there is but one voice of warm panegyric. She is now in Vienna, the city and home of arts and artists, where the enthusiasm to hear her has become a perfect mania. Her concert rooms are a packed body of human eagerness which hangs upon her golden voice like Milton's wanderers on "angel's harmony divine." Long before the hours of commencing, the doors leading to her resort are besieged with pressing crowds drawn, as if by magic, to the spell of her voice. Her career over the whole Continent has been equally brilliant and successful, and every where she is gaining, in the greatest profusion, friends, honor and emoluments.—Whether American ears will ever be enraptured on American soil by this golden nightingale, is more than we can tell.

Communications.

[For the Journal of Music.]

AMITY, Washington Co. Pa., May 13th, 1846.

MR. DAY:

The "Hastings Harmonic Union" have this day given their first concert in the Pres. Church (Dr. Dodd's) in the presence of a large audience and to very great acceptance. The pieces were judiciously selected with regard to merit and variety—the execution of the choruses by some fifty good voices was of a high order—the Solo's and Duets were performed with great taste—the address by Prof. Murray of Washington College was an excellent production and well adapted to the occasion, and taken all in all was highly creditable to Mr. Pease the conductor, and also to the Union.

Without feeling at all invidious, I cannot avoid a notice of the Hymn "There is an hour of hallow'd peace" by Bradbury; also the Duett "Array'd in clouds" by Mr. P.—and the closing Anthem "Blessed are they that dwell in thy house" by the venerable man whose name the society bears. I was glad to see so many of the literati of our County present and in conclusion would express the opinion that the "Union" is in a fair way to go on and prosper.

Since you do not often receive communications from this section of the west, I have thought that this notice might be acceptable, coming from an Auditor.

The Programme was as follows:—

PART FIRST.

Chorus—"The Lord is great."

PRAYER.

Motett—"O worship the Lord." By T. Hastings. Quartett—"The peaceful home." T. Hastings. Anthem—"There is an hour of hallow'd peace," W. B. Bradbury. Duett—"Our Father in Heaven," M. H. Pease. Anthem—"When as returns this solemn day," W. B. Bradbury. Solo—"The Ivy Green," H. Russel. Hymn—"Cease ye mourners," T. Hastings. Quartett—"Peace troubled soul," Mazzinghi. Anthem—"When I survey the wondrous Cross," T. Hastings. Anthem—"All ye nations," Zollikoffer.

ORATION.

PART SECOND.

Chorus—"Lift up your heads." By W. B. Bradbury. Quartett—"There is a happy Land," W. B. Bradbury. Anthem—"People of the living God," W. B. Bradbury. Solo—"The Puritan Fathers," M. H. Pease. Chant—"Bonum est confiteri," M. H. Pease. Anthem—"The Saviour calls," W. B. Bradbury. Duett—"Array'd in clouds," M. H. Pease. Chorus—"Hark! What mean those holy voices," W. B. Bradbury. Quartett—"Far, far at sea," G. E. P. Anthem—"Glorious things of thee are spoken," G. E. P. Duett and Chorus—"How sweet the light of Sabbath Eve," G. E. P. Anthem—"Blessed are they," T. Hastings.

BENEDICTION.

JOURNAL OF MUSIC.



"Old Singers" and the "Old Way."

What a formidable Phalanx these "old singers" are. In common singing schools the "old singers" usually

"stay away" until the school has got through with the elements or rudiments of music, then the "old singers" come in. And, really, they are as ignorant of music as any persons need be. They have been to school perhaps one or two quarters and then—too indolent, or if this is too hard a term—unwilling to apply their minds so as to thoroughly learn the rules of music and to call the notes in different keys—they term themselves "old singers." Very few of these "old singers" can read a tune in any key at sight. From year to year they go to school, and under the teacher or chorister, they learn various tunes by rote. Nineteen twentieths of all the "old singers" of New England are of this character. The "old singers" of the city, including every choir, are in no respects better. Let them take a new book by another author and they will *stumble* over and not read the music in all keys. Nay, they would immediately have a "very bad cold" if asked to sing a tune.

With these facts before us, it is not a little laughable, to hear persons talk of those who sing "the old way." It is an old way they sing, since they have only learned by rote, except they may know a whole from a half note. Do the slaves at the south sing the old way; I learned to sing—says one, the "old way." Do you read music at sight in round notes? "Oh! no! I never could remember the names as they are different in different keys. There it is, we are constantly hearing of persons who sing the "old way," which means, that they have been to school and learned to sing by rote. They had notes before them it is true, and they know but little more about them than about the Greek language. It is therefore all nonsense to talk about singing the "old way"—and "old singers;" since not more than one in a hundred, of the many thousands who have been, and are now going to singing schools taught in round notes, can sing simple tunes at sight in all keys. The main difficulty is in the complexity of the system—being such as to require constant practice to read new plain music at sight.

The Numeral Sight Singing Method, takes away all these difficulties, since all possible keys are read with equal facility. And, though the class be changed, it makes no difference. One part can be read as easily as another. Every I is do, wherever it is found, whether in one clef or in another. In the old way, a person might learn to read all keys in one clef and be not a whit the wiser to sing in another clef.

In the light of this subject, we see how foolish it is for persons to say:—"I learned to sing the 'old way' and I guess that will do for me." Can you read plain music in round notes at sight? Oh no—they cannot read any thing at sight, which means, that they learned to sing by rote, (the old way sure enough) and they don't want to learn to read music.

ORGAN GRINDERS. Boston is literally running over with these miserable, noisy and noisome loafers. A more disgusting and degraded set of beings never beset a community. It is our constant and supreme wonder that people pretending to name or character will encourage or, in the slightest manner, countenance them. Nineteen-twentieths of them are the filthy off-scourings of German, Swiss and Italian pauperdom, as deficient in all that characterises honest and industrious people, as they are lacking in moral and mental qualities. It is surprising, beyond expression, that our statute books do not contain some stringent remedy for the evil. Things, which by the twisting and torture of legal ingenuity are construed into nuisances, and visited with summary penalty, have the solicitors eyes of our municipal body, while this one, plain, broad and dangerously common is allowed "ample room and space enough" to spread a moral nuisance over the whole city. It should be abated at once and forever. If our people desire music let them go where it is to be found; and not among men and women, boys and girls whose base and unblushing lewdness, immorality and vice are enough to bespoil the finest hearts. Parents are you willing that your children should listen to the vulgar out-pourings of alien vagabonds, and learn from lips, reeking with licentious filth, the most immoral and soul-perverting sentiments? Then drive them from your premises; shut your doors, your pockets and your sympathies upon them. It is an act of high, christian duty. Encourage, pay, countenance, entertain them, and you plant deeper and stronger all that is base, mean and wicked; refuse to do it and you drive them into honest industry, and probably into honest lives.

FOURTH OF JULY IN BOSTON. We do not believe there is a city in the Union where the anniversary of our country's natal day is celebrated on a grander or more extensive scale than in this home place of Liberty, the Tri-mountain metropolis. The sights and things that are seen and done are numerous, beautiful and generally of the most useful influences. The morning opened with the immemorial salute of cannon and bell, which was followed by the display and exercise of the Boston Fire Department, as healthy,

temperate and intelligent array of men as can be found any where. The *Troy* company, a noble band of brothers, strong and manly, the welcome guests of our Department, took a part in the parade, "play" and collation, and acquitted themselves with the highest credit. The Floral Procession of the *Warren Street Chapel* was an exhibition as full of moral as of physical beauty. The line numbered some three or four hundred neatly dressed, smiling faced and happy looking girls and boys, each bearing in hand some fragrant and rainbow-hued gem of Flora. The procession was interspersed with horses and carriages arrayed in summer's richest attire, bearing the younger children and several beautiful designs representing the seasons, social occupations &c. &c. The whole formed one of the most heart cheering scenes we have witnessed for many a day.

The procession, oration and dinner of the city authorities was a notable event of the day and attracted the usual attention of strangers and citizens.—The oration by Fletcher Webster, Esq., is favorably spoken of by a portion of the press, but in our own opinion, it was a dull re-bash of worn out criticisms, alike unworthy the heart and head of the generally clever orator. It was a weak defence of a weak (war) subject and will redound but little to the meritorious daguerreotype of China and the Chinese.

From noon to night there were all sorts of exhibitions going on, which, we presume, were generously patronised. The weariness of a forenoon devoted to pedestaling "here, there and every where," kept us in the cool of an undisturbed shade in the afternoon.

The Fire Works, for which great preparation had been making for months, was the grand finale of the day. They embodied the very reach and poetry of pyrotechnicism. The panegyrics of all were exhausted in their admiration. The last scene—the taking of the fort of St. Juan de Ulloa—was a magnificent triumph of skill and splendor, and was literally applauded to the skies. The number of people on the Common is estimated at 200,000.

Thus passed off this great day in Boston. Notwithstanding the various and vast number of people present, our streets were orderly and quiet, a very few scenes occurred to mar the general happiness. We saw but few persons intoxicated, and those but recognizably so.

EXPOSITION.

Daniel iv: 17.

"This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the demand by the word of the holy ones: to the intent that the living may know that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will, and setteth up over it the basest of men."

The above text is a part of the dream of an exorbitant and tyrannical King, whose power and dominion was in no respects an indication of his goodness. He was as a scourge in the Law of the King of heaven, which having accomplished its office, is cast into the fire. The doctrine of the text, is undoubtedly divine;—that sometimes "the basest of men" are set up, by peculiar providences, in authority. A selfish man is a base man. An immoral man is base.

An intriguing man is base, because he will stoop to contemptible means to accomplish his ends—the gratification of his propensities are lust for power, praise and wealth. A man who robs innocence and runs away is base. A man who illy requites the kindness of friends who deliver him from the strong arm of the law and helps much to establish his name, is base. A man who speaks well of those who serve him in the capacity of runners, servants and parasites, and tries to crush others who have manhood enough to stand alone, who will not bend to his overbearing domination,—is base. Is not such a man base? Is he base, or is he not base? Character is bad to be established from sixteen to twenty-one. Hence we conclude, that a base young man will be a base old rogue.

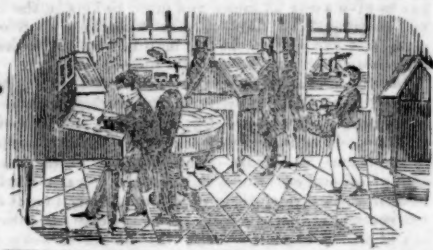
Now then hear thy command in regard to such a man.

Not to say whether there is such a man in the world:—but, will not the providence of God in some way bring to nought all men of this character, either by opening the public eye upon their follies, and letting them sink into detested insignificance, moulding with their rusty dollars, or else by merited judgements, subjecting them to suffering and shame. At any rate they can not escape a final retribution.

Daniel iv: 14

"Hew down the tree, and cut off his branches" shake off his leaves, and scatter his fruit: let the beasts get away from under it, and the fowls from his branches."

W. P. DALE. All the numbers have been sent since Mr. Dale subscribed, and from his communication it seems that all but one have been received. He will not have occasion to renew his subscription until No. 13, of Vol. 5.



News Department.

The following is the clearest statement of the terms of the Oregon Treaty that we have seen. It is from the *Baltimore Patriot*.

The Oregon Treaty.—The treaty is short—contains but five articles, and they are as follows:

Article 1. Fixes the territorial boundary between the United States and Great Britain, west of the Rocky mountains, on the line of 49 degrees, till it reaches Queen Charlotte's Sound, and then through the Straits of Fuca to the ocean, which gives to Great Britain Vancouver's Island.

Art. 2. Declares the navigation of the Columbia river, up to where it strikes the line of 49 degrees to be free to the Hudson's Bay Co., during the continuance of its charter.

Art. 3. The rivers, ports and harbors north of 49 degrees to be free to the commerce of both nations.

Art. 4. Indemnity for the lost and trading stations of the Hudson's Bay Company, south of 49 deg and of the Americans north of the same, if any there be.

Art. 5. Indemnity for private property of citizens or subjects who may be south or north of 49 deg, if they wish to retire within their own territory.

That the Senate will ratify this treaty there is no doubt.

During a recent Sunday school celebration, at Philadelphia, one of the speakers, while dilating upon the blessings of temperance, asked, "What is the very best drink in the world?" A little girl immediately rose and replied, "Lemonade, sir."

The Queen of England rules over one continent, a hundred peninsulas, a thousand lakes, two thousand rivers and ten thousand islands.

The Fire works on the Fourth of July on Boston Common, closed with a magnificent piece, 100 feet in length, at the cost of \$2000, representing the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa, by Isaac Edge, Jr., of Jersey City.

The following is the commencement of the letter of General Scott which has become so notorious:

Sir—Your letter of this date, received at about 6 P. M., as I sat down to take a hasty plate of soup, demands a prompt reply.

It is said that the profits—yes, the profits—to the public printers on a single document—the Patent Office report—ordered in immense numbers to be printed by Congress, will be ninety-five thousand dollars!

Ninety trains of cars leave Boston every day for twenty-five different stations—about one every ten minutes for sixteen and a half hours each day—Sunday excepted, of course.

A certain reverend drone, preaching an unusually dull sermon, one day, many of the congregation slunk out of church before he was near ended. "Truly," said one present, "this learned doctor has made a very moving discourse."

The rate of increase of receipts on the Western Railroad, if continued through the year, will give near \$1,000,000, being a gain of \$163,000 over the receipts of last year.

The Bangor Whig states that the quantity of potatoes planted in Maine is small, compared with former years, but the crop as yet promises well.

Mr. Webster recently stated in the U. S. Senate, that the expenses of the war department alone, amount to nearly \$500,000 per day. How important to secure an early termination of the war.

The improved pin machine of Brown and Elton, of Waterbury, Conn., turns out two barrels—or eight millions in number—of pins per day, ready for market.

Gen. Vega, the Mexican prisoner, is treated with marked attention at New Orleans. He has been visited by the principal officers, and many of the first ladies have been introduced to him.

The total amount of the National Debt of Mexico is \$24,150,000. Cincinnati has now a population of 90,000 inhabitants.

Anti-Mormon.—The St. Louis New Era contains a report that the anti-Mormons are preparing to blow up the splendid Mormon Temple, and for this purpose have procured a large quantity of gunpowder.

Christian Religion in China.—The Emperor of China has issued an edict in which he informs his subjects that he had heard read to him extracts from a book entitled the holy Scriptures, the purport of which appeared to him to be replete with virtuous precepts, and as such, likely to do good; that it was a book of virtue, and with this conviction, he recommended it to the perusal of his people, and gave them permission to read it, and act agreeably to their own desires.

Wit.—"Why have you volunteered?" said rather a care worn-looking, newly-enrolled volunteer to a fine looking country soldier.

"Why, I volunteered because I have no wife, and go in for war," was the unequivocal reply. "And now tell me, why you have volunteered?" he asked.

"Ah!" said the careworn-looking little man, with a significant sigh, "I have volunteered because I have a wife, and go in for peace."

Waste-melons were sold in Boston market week before last—moderate sized ones at fifty cents apiece.

Louis Philippe's Income.—Louis Philippe has an immense private fortune: the nation allows him 500,000 pounds per annum, besides 40,000 for the little Comte de Paris, and a large allowance for the Duchess d'Orleans. He has 13 or 14 magnificent palaces at his disposal, besides Neuilly and the chateau d'Eu, which are his own private property. He is also entitled to all the firewood and timber cut in the royal forests, which are of immense extent. Since his accession to the throne, he has derived, it is stated, upwards of 5,000,000 pounds sterling from this source alone.

"Friendship," says Byron, "is a dangerous road for young ladies it is love, full fledged, and waiting for a fine day to fly."

"Why do you not hold up your head as I do?" inquired an aristocratic lawyer of a farmer. "Squire," replied the farmer, "look at that field of grain: all the valuable heads hang down, while those that have nothing in them stand upright."

A man who has no bills against him, is said to belong to the highest order of nobility.

No Doubt.—An advertisement of cheap shoes and fancy articles, in an Eastern paper has the following note here:—"N. B. Ladies wishing those cheap shoes will do well to call soon, as they will not last long."

The Weather. We have had during the Spring and Summer thus far, an uncommon amount of cold rainy weather.

They who will abandon a friend for one error, know little of the human character, and prove that their hearts are as cold as their judgments are weak.

Primary School Board.—At a recent meeting, the Board adopted the report of the majority upon the question of colored schools, that the system of separate schools is not only legal and just, but is for the best interest of all concerned. The vote was 53 in the affirmative; to 19 in the negative.

The population of the city of Lowell, as ascertained by a census recently taken by the school committee, is 28,641. In 1820 less than 50 persons resided on the ground.

Two temperance petitions signed by 2000 persons, of whom 3,900 were ladies, have been forwarded from Portland to the Maine Legislature. The ladies' list measured 39 feet.

The amount of wool to be clipped in the United States, in 1846, is estimated at 140,000,000 lbs. The home demand at 110,000,000 lbs. leaving a surplus for export of 30,000,000 lbs.

It is thought the wheat crop in Illinois this year will be nearly ten millions of bushels. Crops of produce in general are reported to be very promising.

The Lady Garland, comes out in its usual fine dress and is truly a valuable periodical for the perusal of the fair sex. Published at Philadelphia by J. Van Court.

Great fire in Charleston, on the night of the 26 of June;—Loss \$75,000. The fire originated in an oil factory.

Sickness prevails among the emigrants who have arrived in the city, of late.

Major General Taylor's Army on the Rio Grand amounted to about 11,000, all told.

From April 1845, to May 1845, 59 slaves were captured on the Coast of Africa, 13 of which had on board 4,600 Slaves.

The Catholic population of the United States, exceeds 2,000,000.

A GREAT GUN weighing in the rough 20 tons, has just been cast at South Boston. It is said, to be used in an attack on the Castle at Vera Cruz. It will be reduced in finishing to about 12 tons; will carry balls and shells 12 inches in diameter. It is said to be the largest gun in the world. Thirteen days after it was cast, it was so hot as to turn water to steam.

THE WEATHER. For several days past we have had refreshing rains which have forwarded vegetation most encouragingly. The cool air which has accompanied them has sent an invigorating impulse through our citizens and given them the liveliest spirits. Warm suns and breezes are among the "sufferings" to come.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The favorite Steamship Cambria, arrived here a few days since. The intelligence brought by her is of considerable interest and importance. The Peel Ministry—one of the ablest and most useful that England ever sat under—has resigned; and its dynasty has succeeded by the Lord John Russell party, a set of intriguing politicians and knavish adventurers as ever ruled (or mis-ruled) any nation. Fortunately for our own country the Oregon difficulty was settled on the very day of Peel's resignation; for nothing would have given greater delight to Russell than to set the two countries at war—and he would have done so if it had not been settled before the power was his. He is a bull-dog, common hearted sort of a statesman and exults, with a very fiend's glee, in the crimson diabolisms of war.

The Irish Coercion Bill has been defeated in the House of Lords by a majority of 73, and thus this measure, that has thundered for a whole quarter in Britain's ears, is sent to the tomb of the Capulets.

The Corn Bill passed the House without division, and will ere long become a law of the realm.

A good deal of speculation is ripe among our trans-Atlantic kinsmen, touching our Mexican Warfare; and not a little surprise is manifested at the ease and alacrity with which an army can be raised among us. The shrewd eye of the honest statesman can, of course, detect the iniquity of America, and also the gross violation of good faith on the part of Mexico. Looking with cool brain and unprejudiced heart, from the clear air of a distant mountain top, they see, in undimmed vision, the true right and wrong of the matter, which may not be apparent to the immediate acting parties. They exhibit, however, no disposition to make a third party in the matter—which is a redeeming spot in their nationality.

The French, most strange to relate, manifest a morbid prurience about the war, and would like to be hip and thigh with the Mexicans. Their papers are discussing the subject at great length and violence, and display nothing but a vast amount of ignorance and gaseonade. The French must gossip and twaddle—and it sounds very well in Paris and on gilded trilles—but when it attempts to soar to the sober heights of the statesman, and tries to push its illiterate bombast into the game of nations, it becomes trash twice multiplied in folly, and excites only the poor laugh of weak fools and addled women.

A new Pope, Cardinal *Musto Ferri*, has just been elected to fill the great chair at Rome, vacated by the recent death of Pope Gregory XVI. He is said to be a man of active ability and so all Catholicism sounds its pious in praise. As the standard of a Pope's merit is, his power to destroy Protestantism, we shall do no such thing, as rejoice, but rather mourn that so many of the great human family still linger in the musky clouds of a superstitious (miscalled) religion. The new Pope bears the title of *Pius IX.* and is the 253rd successor of St. Peter.

Hayden, a painter of much skill and popularity, has crowned

his life with sacrilegious infamy by committing suicide. Base insult to the Most High.

Free trade discussions are in full sail in all England, and popular opinion seems prepondering in its favor.

Cotton is on the rise; a sweet crumb of comfort for the South.

Spain, Germany, Russia, Belgium, Algeria and India affairs remain *in statu quo*; events in their respective domains being as calm and unspiced as most of the speeches at Washington.

The Hutchison family—"a nest of Brothers with a sister in it"—came over in the Cambria.

Musical.

MR. CIPRIAN POTTER. The annual morning concert of this clever pianist and composer who has been for several years the respected principal of the Royal Academy of music, was distinguished from the fashionable entertainments by a selection of classical music, executed by a first rate band, of upwards of sixty professors; A new symphony in E flat composed by Mr. Potter was performed for the first time; Beethoven's lovely concerto in G, together with several other pieces were admirably performed.

MR. WILSON. An agreeable variety was introduced in the entertainments of this popular Vocalist on Monday evening June 3, by his excellent recitation of Allan Ramsay's celebrated pastoral comedy of the Gentle Shepherd, and by the singing of several other songs by that poet; Mr. W. was much applauded. Scotch melody is still in the ascendant; but with such a fine taste as Mr. W. evinces, and his excellent tenor voice, little surprise can be felt at their popularity.

MR. J. COLLINS. The concert given by this artist on Monday, June 11, was rendered remarkable by the fact that every item in the programme was executed by the members of his family, some of whom particularly the violinist and violoncellist possess considerable merit.

CHORAL FUND. The annual concert in behalf of this benevolent institution was given on Monday, of June 3, under royal patronage; the report of the committee is not very favorable as it regards the financial affair, but it is hoped the appeal has not been without success. The programme was conducted by Sir H. R. Bishop, and Mr. G. F. Harris presided at the Organ; there was an excellent band, and several distinguished performers present, lent their aid.

THE CELEBRATED MRS. SHAW, one of the greatest singers of which England boasts, is compelled to retire from the public on account of a defect of intonation which has troubled her for three years. It is hoped that rest for one or two years will restore the once truthful quality she possessed so eminently in tone. She is about to devote herself to private tuition.

MR. HENRY RUSSELL, the vocalist gave an entertainment on Monday, June 3, with great success, and was as usual much applauded.

LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the pianist was last heard of in New Orleans.

THE MUSICAL UNION. This society is now honored with Prince Albert as the Royal Patron. The well known taste and musical knowledge of his Royal Highness give the assurance, that the perfect performance at these meetings are calculated to afford the Prince unmitigated satisfaction.

BEETHOVEN QUARTETT SOCIETY. The eighth and last meeting took place on Monday, June 22. The execution was perfect and the enthusiasm unabated, next season Mr. Rousselot undertakes the management, the committee having fulfilled their mission most gloriously of establishing this great society.

MADAME PLEYEL. The third and last piano-forte recital of this distinguished artist was given on Wednesday the 25 of June; there was great attendance and much excitement, no pianist has ever created a greater sensation in England, not even Liszt or Thalberg. Her great charm is in the enchanting touch—in poetical reading, so that all subjects whether scientific studies, or light fantasies, are equally idealized by her skill.

THE ITALIAN GRATUITOUS SCHOOL. The fourth annual concert for the benefit of this institution took place on the 20 of June.

HULLAH TESTIMONIAL FUND IN AID OF THE ERECTION OF A MUSIC HALL. The fifth and last choral meeting was held at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday 22 of June, but the attendance was not so great as usual; there was little novelty in the programme, and less improvement; Mr. May was the conductor.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. The season terminated on Monday, June 29; a more excellent programme was never executed. It opened with one of Haydn's finest symphonies which was superbly performed. The observance of the light and shade was remarkable. The violin variation gained great applause by its rich tone, and high finish. The concert closed with Weber's *Der Freyschütz* the audience stopping to hear this noble overture, and to bestow three cheers on Costa the conductor, who has gained such glory during the eight concerts of the season. On returning to the Directors room, Mr. Anderson the Hon. Treasurer, in their name, addressed the gifted composer, and after expressing the warmest acknowledgements on the part of the society for his services, handed to Mr. Costa a handsome snapper with the annexed inscription: Presented to Michael Costa Esq., by the Philharmonic Society of London, to mark their esteem of his zeal and exertions during the society's concert, in 1846. Mr. Costa then presented a short speech returning his thanks; at the close he received much applause and his health was then drank with three times three and one cheer more.

CATALOGUE, of the corporation, officers and cadets of the Norwich University, for the Academy, year 1844-5. Whole number of Students 79.

This Institution was incorporated in 1834. In the

6th Section of the Act, it is required that the Institution shall constantly furnish a course of Military Instructions, Theoretical and Practical; also in Civil Engineering, and the Practical Science generally.—The course of studies is nearly coequal to that of our best Colleges. This is really a Military Institution, and furnishes all the advantages desirable to those who wish this kind of an education. Tuition \$8 per quarter. Other expenses reasonable.

Constitution and By-Laws

OF THE

Boston Phonographic Musical Institution.

PRELIMINARIES.

In the Fall of 1845, Messrs. H. W. DAY, A. M., and R. F. BEAL, Professors of Music, got out the "Boston Numeral Harmony," being an entire new method of musical notation and emphatically an original work. By the press it was hailed as the harbinger of a revolution in the notation of written music.

In the city of Boston, Mr. Day commenced and continued classes until March, 1846. The success was triumphant. At the close of one class, in February, distinguished legal and musical gentlemen were present, and favored a public audience with remarks, in the highest manner commendatory both in relation to the proficiency made by the class and in regard to the simplicity and beauty of the new notation.

Several large classes having been taught much to the gratification of all concerned, there seemed to be a spontaneous desire to form a society in aid of the furtherance of this method, and generally to promote music in all its branches.

At the suggestion of the teacher, a committee was appointed to consider the subject. From their number a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Day, Hatch, Bowers, Fogg, and Morrill, were appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, which were subsequently adopted as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

Believing that music as a practical art is adapted to bless community, and is destined to elevate and render happy all classes of mankind:

And whereas, by association and combined effort any good object may be more successfully promoted, we, the signers of this Constitution and By-Laws, agree to unite our energies and be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. We agree to be known by the name of "THE BOSTON PHONOGRAPHIC MUSICAL INSTITUTION."

II. The object of the Institution shall be, to promote the more general cultivation of vocal and instrumental music, by affording the best means of instruction for beginners, and for the improvement of those further advanced, particularly to promote the publication and cultivation of music in phonographic type. Also to establish a Musical Library of the best works of every description, adapted to all branches of a complete musical education.

III. Regular courses of instruction to beginners, embracing forty-eight evenings, twenty-four in the new method of musical phonography, and twenty-four in the old notation, and two concerts, shall be given by the Institution, per annum, under a professor of music.

IV. Of all monies coming to the Society from tuition and membership, one third, at least, shall be devoted to the formation and increase of a musical Library, to be accessible to all the members, under such regulations as may be adopted. Other monies shall be disposed of by vote of the members.

V. Gentlemen on being elected shall sign the Constitution and By-Laws, pay two dollars in advance, and one dollar before the term of six months has expired, into the funds of the Institution. They shall thereby become eligible to office, and empowered to vote. After the first year, they shall pay one half dollar semi-annually, in advance.

VI. Ladies shall become members on the payment of one dollar into the funds of the Institution, and one dollar before the expiration of six months. After the first year one half dollar semi-annually in advance.

VII. Any person paying into the funds of the Institution twenty dollars at any one time or twenty-five dollars during five years, shall become a life member, and shall be exempt from further assessment or fees.

VIII. The officers of the Institution shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Counsellor, Librarian, and two Directors. They shall be chosen annually by written ballot; and, together with the Professor of Music, shall constitute a Board of Managers, and shall serve until others are elected to fill their places. There shall also be a Committee of two on Books for the Library.

IX. Offices rendered vacant, by resignation or otherwise, may be filled at any regular meeting, of which due notice shall have been given.

BY-LAWS.

ART. I. The officers shall severally perform the duties usually incumbent on those holding like situations. The President shall certify all bills or drafts against the Institution.

ART. II. Clause 1. The Treasurer, prior to his entering on the duties of his office, and for the faithful discharge of the same, shall be required to give bonds to the President and Directors, in the sum of four hundred dollars, more or less.

Clause 2. He shall keep a correct account of all monies received and paid out, and report at the annual meeting, or otherwise, to the order of the Institution, in regard to all monies committed to his charge.

Clause 3. He shall answer all bills, not exceeding ten dollars, certified by the President, and his books, with those of the Secretary, shall be open to the inspection of the Board.

Clause 4. All monies over and above ten dollars, to the amount of ten dollars or more, he shall deposit for safe keeping in the Suffolk Bank.

Clause 5. Orders not exceeding twenty dollars, drafts or bills, he shall pay on the certificate of the President, signed by the Secretary. Larger amounts shall require the vote of the Board.

Clause 6. By virtue of his services, he shall be exempt from all fees and assessments during the time he holds his office.

III. Clause 1. The Secretary shall keep a Record of all the proceedings of the Institution and of the Board.

Clause 2. He shall collect monies due the Institution, and pay them immediately over to the Treasurer, and keep accounts of the same.

Clause 3. He shall notify meetings and read the records of the same to the members assembled.

Clause 4. At the discretion of the Board, he may be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Clause 5. He shall be entitled to ten dollars per annum for his services, and shall be exempt from fees and assessments.

IV. Clause 1. The Board shall transact all business of the Institution, agreeable to and not infringing upon any otherwise provided for by the Constitution and By-Laws.

Clause 2. They shall, for and in behalf of the Institution, engage the services of a Professor of Music, for a term of five years, more or less, who, in virtue of such engagement, shall be a member of the Institution, exempt from fees and assessments.

Clause 3. They shall make rules and regulations for the Library, and see that they are

adhered to by the Librarian and members. They shall furnish a stationary place for its safe-keeping.

V. Clause 1. A Committee of two, in connection with the Professor of Music, shall be authorized to select and pay for suitable Books for the Library.

Clause 2. They shall furnish a suitable case, deposit the books therein, and deliver the same over to the disposition of the Board.

Clause 3. They shall keep an account of all their expenditures, and make known their doings to the Board.

VI. The name of any person wishing to become a Member shall be handed to the Secretary, with his residence and occupation, at some meeting previous to his being voted for, and a majority of three to one of the votes cast, shall be necessary to secure his election at a regular meeting.

Clause 4. They shall decide, in connection with the Professor of Music, on the most suitable Books for the classes, and the improvement of the more advanced members, separate from the Library.

VII. Persons changing their places of residence, shall give due notice to the Secretary.

VIII. Any Member failing to comply with the Constitution and By-Laws, shall forfeit all right and title to membership and use of the Library, unless otherwise decided by the Institution.

IX. Any Member in regular standing, at his request, shall have an honorable dismissal.

X. Meetings for the choice of officers shall be holden on the evening of the last Monday in March, annually. Regular meetings may be held quarterly. Special meetings may be called by the President, or at the written request of six voting members.

XI. Fifteen voting members shall constitute a quorum for doing business.

XII. The tickets of regular Members shall not be transferred to other persons to attend the classes or concerts, or otherwise used than they were specially designed, viz., to admit the rightful owners.

The violation of this article is met in article VIII. of the By-Laws.

Advertisements.

Teachers Class for 1846.

The fourth annual class for teachers and others interested in the cultivation of Vocal and Instrumental music, and a diffusion of a correct knowledge of their legitimate principles, will meet at the Melodeon, Boston Mass., on Tuesday the 25th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.—

Lectures will be given on the following subjects: The best Method of Teaching Classes the Science of Music; The Art of Singing; Chanting Psalms; Recitations; also Instruction in the use of the principal Instruments embraced in a full Orchestra.

The Class will be in Session Ten Days. Terms, Gentlemen five dollars.—Ladies are respectfully invited, free of charge, and also members of former Classes.

B. F. BAKER, Rowe Place.

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A Band, Leader and director of the Instrumental department

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JUST published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., and for sale at the principal Book and Music Stores in the country,

THE AMERICAN VIOLINIST.

Or, Complete System for the Violin, by Jarvis F. Hanks, Professor of Music.

This work has been prepared with great care and labor, and is pronounced by eminent Violinists decidedly superior to any of its kind ever published in America. It is a scientific, and at the same time, a practical treatise; the selections of music are in good taste, and it is in every respect just such a book as the times demand. It contains entire the celebrated Treatise on the Construction, Preservation and Repair of the Violin, published in Germany a few years

since, and now for the first time re published in this country. EVERY VIOLIN PLAYER SHOULD OWN THIS THOROUGH WORK.

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Agent for the New England States for the sale of E. Ferrett & Co's cheap Music and Music Books, which is about one fourth of the usual price of Music. Just published Nos. 1 and 2 National Glee, a collection of Glee, Mad rags, Catches, Rounds, &c., Patriotic, Sentimental and Humorous, selected and arranged from German, English and American composers, and adapted for the use of Singing Societies, Social meetings, Glee Clubs, &c. This book when completed, will make a volume of 184 pages. Single numbers 25 pages, 17 cts. and \$1.50 per doz. 20-64

ADAMS & HOWE, Machinists, builders of all kinds of Machinery, Lathes, &c., &c., No. 2 Spring Lane, Boston. Repairing done at short notice. C. T. ADAMS. W. B. HOWE.

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Attends to all operations in his profession, such as plugging with Gold and Silver foil, setting beautiful Mineral teeth on pivot or Gold plate, polishing, extracting with patented instruments, destroying the nerves of aching teeth, &c. &c. in a manner and at prices that cannot fail to meet the approbation of the refined and economical.

NEW MUSIC.—A new Collection of Church Music, The Boston Sacred Harmony or New England Collection of Church Music, containing new, original, and select Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Motets, Sentences, Services, Chants, etc., etc., designed for the use of all religious denominations, adapted to every occasion of Public Worship or Private Devotion, and suitable for Singing Schools and Societies. Edited by T. Bissell, just published and for sale at Keith's Music Publishing House, 67 & 69 Court St. Boston Nov. 3, 1845 15-4m.

SHEET MUSIC and Piano Fortes constantly for sale by Oliver Ditson, 135 Washington street.

A CARD.—Lessons given on the following branches of the science of Music, viz. Organ, Piano Forte, Musical Composition, and the cultivation of the voice as taught in the most celebrated European schools of Music. Teachers from the country will be taught on the most reasonable terms.

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PIANO FORTES to let, by OLIVER DITSON, 135, Washington street.

EDWARD HARPER, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, of Iron and Wood Frames, No. 84 Court street, Boston. Piano Fortes to let.

T. GILBERT & CO., Piano Forte Manufacturers, at the old stand, 402 and 406 Washington street, Boston. T. GILBERT, original partner of Currier. H. SAFFORD.

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Music Notice.

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Composer and Arranger of Military Music, and Instructor of Military Bands,

No. 130 Cambridge Street.

Music Arranged for Cotillions, Flute Clubs and small Orchestras at short notice.

THERE'S NO HOME LIKE MY OWN.

Allegretto.

TYROL MELODY.—ARRANGED FOR THIS WORK.

Tenor. 1. In the wild Chamois track, At the breaking of morn, With a hunter's pride, o'er the mountain side, We are led by the sound of the

Alto. 2. I have cross'd the proud Alps, I have sailed down the Rhone, And there is no spot like the simple cot And the hill & the valley I

Sopra.

Bass.

Fine.

Al-pine horn, Tra la la la la la la la la. Tra la la la, la la la la la O that voice to me Is a

call my own, Tra la la la la la la la la. Tra la la la la la la la la. There the skies are bright & our

There's no Home like my own,—Continued.

D. C. Fine.

voice of glee, Wher-ever my footsteps roam; And I long to bound When I hear that sound A-gain to my mountain home.

hearts are light, Our bosoms without a fear; For our toil is play, and our sport the fray With the mountain roe or deer;

SOME LOVE TO ROAM.

Allegretto.

ARRANGED FOR THIS WORK.

Fine.

Tenor. 1. Some love to roam o'er the dark sea foam, Where the shrill winds whistle free; But a chosen band in a mountain land, And a life in the woods for me; **Rit.**

Alto. 2. The deer we mark thro' the forest dark, & the prowling wolf we track; And for right good cheer in the wild woods here, Oh why should a hunter lack?

Sopra.

Bass. **f** **Rit.**

18344

D. C. Fine.

Rit. Dim.

Key of G Major.

AYLESBURY. S. M.

Key of G Minor.

ROBINSON, S. M.

Key of G Major.

Key of G Major.

1. Come, we that love the Lord, And let our joys be known; Join in a song with sweet accord, And thus surround the throne.

2. The sor-rows of the mind Be banished from the place; Re - li - gion nev - er was designed To make our pleasures less.

3. Let those re - fuse to sing Who nev-er knew our God; But children of the heavenly King May speak their joys a - broad.

4. The hill of Zi - on yields A thousand sacred sweets, Before we reach the heavenly fields, Or walk the gol - den streets.

5. Then let our songs a - bound, And ev - ery heart be true, We're marching through Immanuel's ground, To fixer works on high.